PRICE, FIVE CENTS

HARRIS. One-Price, Square-Dealing, CLOTHIER, ST. LOUIS BLOCK.

MAIN STREET.

the MERCHANT

Tailoring fraternity seem to take excepremarks in former adver-Now, we have only this We do not wish to take the bread from the mouth of any per-"chasing the nimble sixpence," but we have no apologies to make for any remarks we have made and hereby announce we are willing and anxious to prove to anyone desirous proof that our Tailor-Made Clothing. for Style and Fit, are ahead of any of the productions of the merchant tailors who charge for good work and turn out a class of work inferior in tt, inferior in in style, inferior in all points that go to make a nobby, well-fitting and good wearing suit of clothes. Sorry, very sorry Gentlemen, to tread upon your corns, but you know we state the truth.

Among the novelties of this week's two things especially "cheesy:" One a Black Diagonal Cheviot. Patch Pockets very We show them in Sacks and without taking chances of bankrupting yourself you cannot do better than on one of these. Another is a "Nigger Head" Cheviots. They are enough to make your mouth water, and you can't go astray if you buy one of

Those Fine Overcoats we have men tioned last as long in our stock as does "June frost in sheel." People can readi ly appreciate a good thing, and they find on examining the stocks shown here in town how far superior ours are to any that are shown. Those English Box Coats, Strap Seams and Nobby Flan ne Linings, are the "swell thing" just now They must be seen to be appreciated We have just received one hundred o them by express.

We would like to add a word about our Children's Clothing. A very large excess of our sales has been on fine goods, leaving us over-stocked on cheap lines. In order to get this stock to its proper proportions we will for a week only offer cuts in low-priced goods. We name a few Specialties, which will be gobbled up at once, so take hold

500 Pairs Children's Pants. 100 Suits Children's Clothing. 100 Suits Children's Clothing. 100 Suits Children's Clothing.

Not an article shown can be purchased elsewhere for anything like the price.

HARRIS The One-Price Clothier ST. LOUIS BLOCK. MAIN STREET.

SNUBBED BY TOM CARTER!

The Montana Congressman Ignores the Delegates to the St. Louis Silver Convention.

Our Delegates Asked Him Not to Vote for Tom Reed for Speaker.

He Did Not Reply to the Telegram and Did Not Consider the Delegates Worth Noticing.

Dr. Chas. F. Mussigbrod returned yesterday from St. Louis, where he had been atending the silver convention. The doctor is loud in his praise of the treatment accorded himself and the Montana delega tion, to whom he said was paid every attention befitting the prominence of the state in the list of silver producers which they represented. He was appointed a sember of the national and central committees. Montana being ahead of the list in the silver producing states and territories, her delegates were given seats in the front row and to the shame of our new state there were only seventeen delegates to occupy the seats. Among those were Dr. occupy the seats. Among those were Dr. Mussigbrod, Capt. James H. Mills, N. J. Bieienberg, Con. Kohrs, C. D. McClure, all of Deer Lodge; Ben Kingsbury, James A. Murray, J. B. Leahy, of Silver Bow, Wm. J. Gallagher and L. C. Fyhrie, Beaverhead; Prof. Churchill, Maj. R. C. Walker and Sam Schwab, of Lewis and Clarke, and W. D. Flowers, of Gallatin. Just opposite Montana and also occupying the front seats were the Colorado delegation aumbering thirty-eight persons; the California delegation had thirty men. Nevada was well represented and two of her delegates, Col. Tom Fitch and Senator Stewart, were the shining resented and two of her delegates, Col. Tom. Fitch and Senator Stewart, were the shining lights of the convention. Every state in the union was represented except Florida and Oregon, and it was only due to a railroad wreck that the delegates from the Webfoot state did not reach there in time. "It was very humiliating for the Montana delegates to this that contains the state of th to think that ours, the richest and greatest to think that ours, the richest and greatest metal producer, did not have a man in the convention who could get up and make a talk. Not one of our members was a speechmaker, and you can imagine our feelings when such men as Bland, Pixley, Fitch, Stewart, Congressman Symes and others spoke for bimetalism and Montana had no one to set forth her claims in a silvery tongue or any tongue that would command attention. How we did sigh for a Sanders, a Word, a Clark, a Pemberton, a Mantle, a Wallace, a Maginnis or some representative orator. We had to continue the support of the property of the pr representative orator. We had to continually apologize for the non-attendance of our leading orators by explaining the chaotic state of political affairs which was absorbing the attention of our prominent absorbing the attention of our prominent politicians. But we were treated most royally, and the citizens of St. Louis did themselves proud in entertaining the gnests. They gave a grand promenade concert, furnished carriages for all to visit the many points of interest, gave us tickets to all the theatrical attractions and were most lavish in their hospitalities."

"No, we did not take a vote on the speakership of the house, but there was an unanimons sentiment against Reed for that important position. His election was a blow to the silver industry. Upon the night of adjournment, Thursday night about 11 o'clock, the Montana delegates sent a telegram to Thomas H. Carter, urging him not to support Reed for the speakership if he had the interests of the silver miners of Montana at heart. We received no reply to this, but that Mr. Carter supported and worked for Reed is known to all, and he was not Montana's choice for that po-

Dr. Mussigbrod is a strong republican and though he would like to apologize for Mr. Carter's action, and dislikes to mention the subject, the fact remains that Slippery Tom has shown his hand, and that is for the Wall street gold bugs, as against the people of Montana. Forty-eight hours after the St. Louls delegates sent the telegram in which was embodied the sentiments of the people of Montana, Mr. Carter was at a caupeople of Montana, Mr. Carter was at a cau-cus and placed himself on record for Reed. He had the opportunity of his life within his grasp, if he had subserved the interests and wishes of his constituents, in coming out like a man and declaring that he could not, in deference to the wishes of 200,000 people whom he represented, of 200,000 people whom he represented, support a man who was on re cord as the enemy of the greatest industry of his state. He had abundant time from Friday until Monday to reply to the St. Louis delegates, but he ignored and even snubbed them, and subsequent events have shown that not only did Carter vote for Reed, but he rolled up his sleeves and went to work for him. That was a spectacle. The representative of the richest mineral district in the world, telling the representatives of the agricultural regions that Reed was all right, else he would not vote for him. And who could suppose that Mr. Car-ter, representing, as he did, Montana's chief industry, could not induce some men to be lieve that as long as he (Carter) was willing to support Reed, why should they not do the same, as long as the Montana representative assured them that his people were favorable

The Inter Mountain of Butte, the west side organ of republicanism, is pronounced in its dislike for Reed. During the campaign that paper opposed the importation of a gold-bug to preach republican doctrine to the people of Montana. But Mr. Carter, for the sake of personal preferment and regardless of the known wishes of his constituents deliberately supported a man constituents, deliberately supported a man who is their worst enemy.

To Sue the Company. A complaint was filed with the clerk of the district court yesterday by Stephen Vetter against the Helena Power and Light company. The complaint is for damages for an accident that occurred on October 29. \$1.15 It sets forth that the horse which the plain-\$2.00 tiff was riding on Main street stepped on a live electric wire and becoming frightened threw the rider to the ground upon the wire. The complaint further says that the plain-tiff suffered loss of time and received per-manent injuries, for which damages are

asked to the amount of \$2,000. An Assignment,

A general assignment of Byron B. Rogers to H. R. Thompson was filed yesterday in the office of the clerk and recorder. Mr. Rogers, who has been dealing in sewing machines for some time, was forced to assign by the pressure of his creditors. The liabilities are about \$3,600 and the resources will amount to \$4,500.

Jefferson Davis is reported to be conva-

THE NATIONAL W. SLGROWERS. President Delano Outlines the Programme

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- At the National Woolgrowers' meeting a committee to prepare an address to the woolgrowers of the United States was appointed. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, president of the National association, delivered his annual address. He said that both goods and clothing should be made at home, not purchased from abroad, where the people who consume them have the facilities for their productien. "Influenced by the act of 1883," he continued, "woolgrowing is dying throughout the United States, and without relief must soon perish. The Texas wool clip in 1883 was valued at \$9,228,234; in 1887 it was \$5,016,674, showing a loss of \$4,211,560. Is it desirable to extinguish the industry best adopted to this vast section under the cry of 'free trade' or 'free wool?' Under the influence of the act of 1883, our annual clip has been reduced fifty-five million pounds, while it should have increased at the rate of while it should have increased at the rate of 2 per cent annually to keep pace with the natural growth of the country. To those who favor free trade as our true policy, add no protest against free wool. If it be free trade, let us have it as a system, pure and simple, with no adulteration of duplicity under the name of 'incidental protection'. Let us do one or the other protection'. Let us do one or the other, and have an economic policy that is entitled to an honest and correct name. A tariff for revenue with incidental protection is a delusion and a fraud. We need a national state of the subject honestly is a deutsion and a traud. We need a fac-tional policy on this subject, honestly named. If protection, let it be general and uniform, embracing all American indus-tries that can be profitably pursued by our

At the conclusion of the address the m at the conclusion of the address the meet-ing adjourned and the delegates in a body called on the president and Secretary Rusk. Their brief interview with the president, as well as that with the secretary of agricul-ture, is said to have been of a very satisfac-tory character. tory character.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Grismer-Davies Company in "The Ti

gress"-McKee Rankin Next Week, Superior acting was all that saved the presentation of "The Tigress" from being a wretched failure. The play itself is very bad. Its weak and unconnected parts appeal only to the sensual nature. There is absolutely nothing in it except a broad suggestiveness of Parisian life and this was was brought out in anything but a delicate manner. There was a deadness in the dialogue and an absence of comedy relief from the dry details of the play. The only attempt at this was made by a young man who depended upon an extraordinary ability to stutter to impress the audience with his impossible imitation of an English lord. The acting of Miss Davies in the characters of Sara and Angelo Romano was very effective. She has a clear deep and powerful voice which is used with especial effect in the pathetic scenes. In addition her movements and gestures are marked by unusual grace of action. She is in all respects a finished and talented act-ented actress, deserving of all praise that may be given her. Mr. Grismer's charac-ters were rendered in an impressive man-mer. As the Count Barrotti he interprets adventurer as though nature had never in tended him for anything else. The Frence accent was given with good modulation and care. The other characters were as wel played by the company as the play would permit. It is the best dramatic company that has appeared in Helena this season This evening a charming and successfully will be presented. The Burglar is adapted from Mrs. Burnett's story, Edith's Burglar. The play is new, bright and in-teresting and it will be produced in excel-lent style. The San Francisco Post says of it: The plot is an interesting one, and the characters are as natural as could be excharacters are as natural as could be ex-pected on the stage. The play increases in interest as it progresses, and as the curtain falls the average audience would well wish that there was another act to be witnessed.

McKee Rankin and company will occupy the boards at Ming's Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week. As a leading lady Mr. Rankin has secured the services of Miss Nellie Bert, a beautiful and accomplished actress, formerly the leading lady at the California theatre. The play, The Runaway Wife, is an interesting and thrilling story of domestic life, played without the usual rant and tear common to many plays. The characters are well developed and the climaxes are reached with careful and easy gradations. It is sure to please the theatre goers of Helena.

The Liberal Meeting. LONDON, Dec. 4 .- The session of the lib eral federation at Manchester continued today. A resolution was adopted to demand urgency at the coming session of parliament for the bill, "One man, one vote." A resolution was also adopted favoring the shortening of the duration of parliament, the period of residence necessary to allow a man to vote te three months: also compulsory powers to acquire allotments, the abolition of the duties on coffee and cocoa, a direct or popular tax on the liquor traffic, and the disestablishment of the Church of England. Gladstone was given a non-partisan reception in the town hall. He made an address in which he dilated upon the value of municipal institutions as among the best guar antees of social security. This, he said, was demonstrated by the improvement they have effected in the life and condition of the

Talking for O'Sullivan and Kunze,

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—This morning Donohue, counsel for O'Suliivan and Kunze, began his address to the Cronin jury in their defense. Donohue talked at length about circumstantial evidence, reasonable doubt, etc. He argued that O'Sullivan's contract with Cronin could not be used against the ice man, because it had not been proved that O'Sullivan's intention was to use the con tract to bring about Cronin's death. O'Sul livan had no motive to commit this crime. At the close of Donohue's address court ad-

Stockbrokers in Trouble,

Boston, Dec. 4.-Deushell & Powers bankers and stockbrokers, at No. 80 Devonshire street, assigned this morning. The following notice is tacked up: "The firm has been obliged to temporarily suspend has been obliged to temporarily suspend business while their affairs are straightened out. The outstanding trade will be closed at the opening price this morning. Books are being examined and it is expected a saiisfactory adjustment can be ma few days."

General Stephen S. Smith, one of the mo prominent military men of Connecticut, died yesterday.

MONTANA, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1889.

Northwestern Senators Draw for State Precedence and for Length of Terms.

Pettigrew Secures a Six Year Slip. but One is Left for Mon-

The Meeting Place for Western Men-Important Land Office Discission Senate and House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4,-[Special.]-The United States senate had a lottery to-day of greater proportions than has ever been witin that body in the history of the country. Six senators from three new states drew for the order of admission Into the union and for terms under a complicated resolution introduced by Senator Hoar, which he said was in conformity with the resolution of May, 1889, and the constitution. Senators Pierce and Casev, of North Dakota, were sworn in just as soon as pos sible after the chaplain's prayer. Mr. Cullom presented Mr. Pierce's credentials and escorted him to Vice-President Morton's desk, and Mr. Washburn did the same courtesy for Mr. Casey. It took but a minute to repeat the oath, and then Mr. Morton turned to one side of his desk and gave a and to each of the senators. When the senators drew for the terms, Senator Cullom presented a memorial from North Dakota endorsing Senator Pierce for the long term. Senator Sherman smiled when it was read. Mr. Hoar hinted that the legislature had nothing to do about it. Mri Gorman agreed with him and cited a similar instance when Minnesota's first senators same in, and when the legislative endorse ment did not count. Mr. Call, of Florida. argued the other way, holding that the legslature was entitled to choose on such matters. At this somebody in the gallery said something about the old question about state's rights being involved. The matter was settled by drawing in the old way, without regard to the North Dakota

egislature. Then came the lottery. The draw was first for order of precedence by states, and Senators Allen, Casey and Moody, for the three states, drew slips of paper from a ballot box. Allen got No. 1, so Washington is the thirty-ninth state; Moody got No. 2, giving South Dakota the fortieth place, and Casey's luck gave North Dakota the forty-first place. That leaves Montana for the baby state. Washington was the first to settle on accordingly length of terms, and there were slips of paper representing a four and a two year term put in the box. Allen drew first, and got the four year term. leaving Squire with but two years to serve his state. South Dakota came next with chance at a two, a four and a six year term. Pettigrew always had great luck in the draw. "I'll bet on him for the six year term," said a South Dakota man in the glalery. He would have won his bet, for Pettigrew drew the six-year slip. Judge Moody got No. 3, and so has only a two-year term. North Dakota also had a chance at the three classes, but no six-year term was in the box for them. Casey got a four-year term and Pierce a two year term. With this distribution Montana will have a chance for a sixyear term, whenever two senators from that state are elected.

It was not ten minutes after the draw be fore the politicians were figuring on the chance of the short term men for a re-election. In the two Dakotas an entirely new legislature will be elected before Moody and Pierce's term will expire, while in Washington one-half of the present state senators will still be in their seats when Allen's sucessor is to be chosen.

To Succeed Justice Matthews.

The president to-day nominated Justice David J. Brewer of Kansas, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. David J. Brewer is about 50 years old and a native of Smyrna, Asia Minor. His father, Rev. Josiah Brewer, was missionary to that country when the justice was born, but returned to this country when David was three years old. The appointee graduated from Yale college and by a strange coincidence in the same class with Judge Brown of Detroit and John Mason Brown of Kentucky, both of whom were prominently named in connection with the appointment. After years of study of the law in New York, Brewer removed to Kansas, where he early took a prominent place in his profession. He served two terms of six years on the bench of the su-preme court of that state, and had entered pon his third term when 'President Arthur appointed him judge of the eighth judicial arcuit, to succeed Geo. W. McCrary. Jus-Field, his mother having been the mother of the famous Field family. The appointment is generally well received.

A Land Office Decision

Land Commissioner Groff to-day gave decision in the case of John Fleet, James DeLacy and John Algyr, against the Northern Pacific railway company. The land lies in section 2, township 20, range 3, state of Washington, and being close to Tacoma is valued at \$100,000. The decision is against the railway company. The land was part of the grant to the Northern Pacific, but Fleet had filed his declaratory statement prior to the filing by the North-ern Pacific of its map showing its definite loration. De Lacy and Algyr filed on the same ls-md later, and so came in as claim-ants, holding that Fleet had not complied with the law. The commissioner rules that they have no claim anyhow; if Fleet is not allowed to perfect, it goes to the company, but from the showing of fact he decides that Fleet is entitled to complete his envry

"Northwestern Headquarters" were The opened to-night. Three large rooms at No. 1331 F street, a block from the treasury building, have been elegantly fitted up and are to be kept open for the entertainment of visitors from the northwest from this time on. The delegations from North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon are backing the enterprise.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS. nators Draw Lots-Sherman's

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-In the senate this norning the credentials of Pierce and Casey as senators from North Dakota were

presented and the senators took the oath of Hoar reported back the resolution offered

by him on Monday providing the mode for ascertaining by lot the classes to which th senators from the three new states of North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington shall be assigned "as to their respective terms of service." Cullom thereupon presented the certificates from the two houses of the North Dakota legislature designating Pierce as senator for the long term. Hoar contended that the legislature had nothing to do with the matter, which expressly devolved upon the senate.

Gorman remarked incidentally that the same case had been presented in regard to the first senators from Minnesota, when the legislature designated Rice as the senator regislature designated frice as the senator for the long term and the senate decided that the action could not be regarded by it.

The resolution was agreed to and the drawing by lot, as provided by it, was proceeded with. The result was that of the two senators from the state of Washington, Squires was assigned to the class of senators where the term expressed in the state of the class of senators where the term expressed in the senators. ators where the term expires March 3, 1891, and Allen to the class expiring March 3, 1893. Of the South Dakota senators Moody 183. Of the South Dakota senators Moody got the short term and Pettigrew the long term. Of North Dakota, Senator Pierce got the short term, Casey the long.

A petition presented by Cullom for the Short Horn Producers association favors subsidies for steamships to South and Cer-tral America and is in favor of Chicago.

tral America and is in favor of Chicago the site of the proposed world's fair in 1822.

The first bill introduced in the senate came from Senator Sherman, and was idencame from senator sherman, and was identical with the anti-trust bill reported by him last year from the committee on finance. It declares that trusts are unlawful, gives persons the power to recover in the courts whenever articles are advanced in value by combinations, and declares the officers of trusts emilts of misdeweaters. officers of trusts guilty of misdemeanors A resolution was introduced by Cockrell, at the request of the Kansas City commerat the request of the Kansas City commer-cial exchange, in favor of St. Louis having the World's fair, with Chicago as second choice; also in favor of one cent postage. Many bills were introduced, including the following: By Sherman—To make and alter the regulations as to times, places and manner of holding elections for represen-tatives in congress; by George, in relation to trusts and other acts in restraint of trade Five hundred and fifty-five bills altogether

were considered to-day. Among them, in addition to the above, were the following: By Reagan, to define trusts; for the free coinage of silver; to repeal the act for the sale of bonds; to redeem legal tender notes By Dawes, extending the pension laws (a bill prepared by a committee of the G. A. R.). By Stewart, to provide for the free coinage of both gold and silver, and for the issuance of coin certificates to circulate as moneys. By Morrill, to refund direct taxes collected under the act of 1861. By Spooner, two bills as to the election of members of congress; also a bill to regulate commerce by telegraph. By Manderson, to grant pensions to ex-soldiers incapacitated from sions to ex-soldiers incapacitated from manual labor; to prevent summary cancella-tion of pension certificates, and to provide for a hearing in cases relating thereto. By Vance, to repeal the civil service law. By Evarts, several bills to increase the salaries of United States circuit and district judges. By Voorhees, for pension arrears on death or discharge. By Cullon, to equalize the rates of pensions in certain cases. By Ferrall, to represent the control of the control of the control of the control of the circuit cases. gons in certain cases. By Farwell, to perresions in certain cases. By Farwell, to perpetuate the national banking system. By Paddock, for postoffice buildings in towns where the postoffice receipts exceed \$3,000 a year. By Wilson (Iowa), subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several states. By Davis, granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors incapaci-tated for manual labor, and dependent rela-tives. By Mitchell, to prohibit objectionable oreign immigration, encourage desirable mmigration and defend American labor also for the admission of Idaho as a state By Call, making it unlawful and providing for the forfeiture of vessels owned by subjects of foreign governments fishing within states or within any of the bays or head-lands of the United States or within any of the bays or head-lands of the United States. By Paddock, to exempt railway mail employes and post-office inspectors from the operations of the civil service law; to permit the organiza-tion of national banks with a capital of less than \$50.000 in terms of less than \$6.000. than \$50,000 in towns of less than 6,000 population. By Mitchell, extending the Mexi can pension act to all who served thirty days or more in any war since 1845. By Turpie, franting a pension of one cent a month for each day's service in the army during the late war. By Dolph, that the states of Oregon, Washington and Montana shall constitute the tenth judicial circuit, with a new circuit judge; also a bill for the forfeiture of a part of the Northern Pacific grant; also to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws; also appropriating

\$1,000,000 to enable the secretary of war to purchase the neces-sary sites for fortifications at such points where such sites have not been pur-chased or acquired. By Wilson (Iowa) amending the interstate commerce act so as to provide that any article of commerce, he manufacture and sale of which is hibited in any state, shall not be trans-ported and delivered within the state by any transportation company By Reagan, giving all holders of silver bullion of the value of \$50 or more the privilege of having the bullion coined into silver dollars on the same terms with gold. By Cameron, the subsidy steamship bill introduced by him in the last congress. By Dolph, to provide for fortifications and other sea coast defenses. The bill appropriates for the purpose \$126,377,800 to be expended over a period of twelve years.

period of twelve years,
Cullom introduced a bill for the disposal
of all public lands of the United States in California, Oregon, Colorado, Nevada, Washington, Montana, North and South Dakota, and in the states that may formed out of the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Utab, Idaho, Wyoming and Alaska and which shall not have been otherwise dis-posed of or reserved before the acceptance of this act by the states and its ratificatio by congress. It provides that those lands shall be ceded to the states and the eventual that the states shall convey not more than eighty acres susceptible to remunerative i rigation to any one settler. If a state electo sell the lands, the proceeds to be used for the irriga on of such lands as may be made remuneratively productive. If the land is given to settlers it is to be taxed and the

proceeds applied to irrigation purposes.

Senator Manderson introduced a bill in accordance with the recommendations of the secretary of war, to increase the ficiency of the infantry of the army. I regiment shall be composed of twelve com-panies, with one colonel, one licutenant-colonel, three majors, one adjutant and one quartermaster. The bill also provides the number of enlisted men of the army shall be increased to 30,000.

They Want to Come In.

Delegate Dubois, of Idaho, has been making a canvas of members of both houses on the question of the admission into the union of Idaho and Wyoming. He confidently expects favorable action on his bill

from both houses. All'the candidates for place on the committee on territories in the house favor early admission. The senate committee is also favorably disposed. Speaker Reed, it is understood, is decidedly speaker freed, it is understood, is declaredly in favor of early admission, and President Harrison stands in the same position he took when, as a member of the senate, he made his report on the Dakotas admission. Mr. Dubois has his bill prepared and will introduce it on the first bill day.

OFFICER AND MOONSHINER DEAD

Bloody Meeting on the Streets of Butler, Mo,-Contradictory Stories,

BUTLER, Mo., Dec. 4.-United States Marshal Willis, who had a warrant for the arrest of Pierce Morgan, a moonshiner, late last night met him on the street. Morgan declared he would not be taken alive, and drew his revolver and fired. The bullet missed its mark and Willis whipped out his revolver and both fired simultaneously. Both bullets took effect. Willis was shot through the heart and died instantly. Morgan was shot in the stomach and died this

Another story of the tragedy is that it Another story of the tragedy is that it was the consummation of a long standing feud. Yesterday Willis, while intoxicated, quarrelled with some of Morgan's friends and was arrested by Morgan, who is the city marshal. Willis upon being released, swore out a warrant for Morgan's arrest, charging him with obstructing a federal officer in the discharge of his duties. He went to Morgan's house, called him out and the shooting followed. the shooting followed.

A Woman With a Gun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Shortly after noon Antonnette Ferrella was shot and instantly killed by A. Buqueto, another Italian woman whom she had became involved in a quarrel over money matters. She also shot Mrria Cerrase, though it is believed not

dangerously.
When a policeman entered the room he found Antoinette Varella lying dead on the floor. Maria Cerase, the dead woman's mother, received a bullet in the left breast. The injured woman were removed in an ambulance to the hos-pital. The murderess refused to give any explanation other than to intimate the shooting was brought about during a quar-rel on money matters. She is about 26

A Whole Family Missing.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 4.-The mysterous disappearance of an entire family is reported from Mellville. John Morris, living near Summerville, Mo., sent his wife and three children under the care of Joseph Graves to Jasper, Ark. The party traveled overland in wagon, and Graves returned to Summerville and reported that he had left Mr. Morris and children at Jasper. When Morris himself reached there he found that his family was not at that town. Murder and robbery are suspected.

Ran Into a Freight.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 4.—The eastbound day express on the Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked near Greensburg, Pa., this morning by running into a side-tracked freight train. The names of the injured freight train. The names of the Injured are: Elmer Myers, fireman, injuries believed to be fatal; Engineer Daly, not dangerously; George Gray, fireman, badly injured. A number of passengers on the day express were slightly injured. The collision was terrific, both engines being completely wrecked and the baggage car knocked into splinters. Fortunately for the hundreds of passengers the express train was not hurled over the high embankment. was not hurled over the high embankment

Double Wedding at Spokane.

SPORANE FALLS, Wash., Dec. 4 .- [Special.] The social event of the season in this city was a double wedding at the residence of Hon. A. M. Cannon, one of the wealthiest men in Washington, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Mamie Pope to Capt. J. F. Hemenway, of the Bank of Spokane Falls. and Miss Kittie Clarke to J. R. Allen, superintendent of the Scattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway. Miss Clarke and Miss Pope are daughter and niece respectively of Mr. and Mrs. Cannon. The young couples left on the east-bound train on a bridal tour.

National Live Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 .- A meeting of live stock dealers of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sjoux City, Peoria and other points held here yesterday and to-day, perfected an organization to be known as the National Live Stock Exchange. Its objects are defined to be the development and protection of live stock in the United States and the correction of the evils which have grown in the trade. It is emphatically denied that anything in the nature of a trust is contem-

Expelled From the Association

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The board of appeals of the American Trotting association cleared the docket to-night and adjourned. A great number of cases were decided, and a number of expulsions made. Among the cases was that of the association of Los Angeles, Cala., vs, Clarence J. Richards and Charles R. Tickett. Both men and based of the R. Tickett. Both men and horse were expelled for fraudulent entry at Spokane Falls in

Four Were Killed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 4.-A gang of railroad laborers at the Jersey Central station this morning, while waiting for a work train, stepped from one track to the other, to avoid a fast freight, when the work train dashed into them. Benjamin Polsue and William Brent were instantly killed, and Stephen Steiffel and Conrad Ternst were mortally hurt.

Laborers and Farmers.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.-The Farmers and Laborers union met this morning. Reports from committees occupied most the time. The committee of the Union and Northern Alliance appointed yesterday, after a long conference last night, failed to agree upon a plan of consolidation, and this morning a new committee was appointed.

Cherokees Will Negotiate.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Dec. 4 .- The bill for the appointment of a committee to meet and treat with the Cherokee land commission for the sale of the Cherokee outlet passed both houses of the legislature to-day and almost immediately received the signature of Chief Mayes,

An Appeal to the Emperor.

Berlin, Dec. 4 .- Two hundred thousand miners employed in the Treasury coal mines in the Saar district have petitioned the Kaiser to intervene in their behalf. They complain that even an unmarried man cannot live on the wages they now get, as all things are very dear.

WINDOM'S SILVER POLICY

The Secretary's Plan Based Upon Deposits of Bullion at the Various Mints.

Notes to be Issued on the Market Value of Deposits When Made

The Friend of Wall Street Wants the Power Left in His Hands to Refuse Bullion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- In his annual report

Secretary of the Treasury Windom discu the silver question at great length and makes the following recommendation: In place of the various proposed plans as to increased or free coinage of silver dollars, ssue treasury notes against deposits of bullion at the market price of the silver when deposited, payable on demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the market price of silver, or in gold, at the option of the gov-ernment, or in silver dollars at the option of the holder. Repeal the compulsory features of the present coinage act. He continues: "This is a proposition to open the mints of the United States to the free deposit of silver, the market value of the same not to exceed \$1 for 412.5 grains of deposit of silver, the market value of the same 'not to exceed \$1 for 412.5 grains of standard power,' at the time of deposit to be paid in treasury notes, said notes to be redeemable in the quantity of silver which could be purchased by the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the time presented for payment, or in gold at the option of the government, and to be received for customs taxes and all public dues, and when so received they may be reissued, and such notes when held by any national banking association shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve. The secretary of the treasury should have discretionary power to suspend temporarily the receipts of silver bullion for payment in notes when necessary to protect the government against combinations formed for the purpose of giving an arbitrary and fictitious price to silver. If the price of silver should advance between the day of the issue of the note and its payment, the holder of the note would receive a less quantity of silver than deposited, but the exact quantity which could be bought in the market with the number of gold dollars called for by the note at the time presented for payment. The advantage of retaining an option to note at the time presented for payment. The advantage of retaining an option to redeem in gold therefore is, first, it would give additional credit to the notes; second, would prevent the drawing deposit of silver; third, it v ford a convenient method of g change when the weight it would prevent the drawing and redeposit of silver; third, it would afford a convenient method of making change when the weight of silver bars does not correspond with the amount of the note." Another advantage which the secretary claims is that it would bring into use all the money metal of the country; it would give paper currency a value not subject to undue or arbitrary inflation or contraction; it would enhance the value of silver and open a way to its free ons to silver producers. The secretary gives many facts and figures tending to support the position taken by him.

HEADING FOR THE KOOTENAL.

The Big Lines All Want to Carry Ores to

SPOKANE FALLS, Dec. 4 .- [Special.]-It is stated upon the authority of Paul Schulze, land agent of the Northern Pacific, that as soon as the work can be commenced, a branch road of the Northern Pacific will be built from Kootenai Station, Idaho, on the main line, to Bonner's ferry on the Kootenai river division, thirty-two miles, affording the Northern Pacific a connection with the Kootenai mines by steamer and rail.

The Canadian Pacific has a large force of surveyors at work surveying a line from the lower end of Kootenai lake to Sproat's landing on the Columbia river, a distance of thirty miles. The Central Pacific now has a line of steamers plying between Sproat's landing and Revelstoke, where the main line crosses the Columbia. The chief engineer of the Manitoba is also locating the line of his road in the vicinity of Bonner's ferry. Recent arrivals from that neighborhood say the Manitoba will go by way of Flathead lake, down Kootenai river to Bonner's ferry, thence to Spokane.

Union Pacific Law Officer.

OMAHA, Dec. 4 .- J. S. Shropshire, who has been employed in the main office for seven years, has been appointed general attorney for the Union Pacific in Montana, and will have his headquarters at Butte City. P. L. Williams and W. H. Tavidge, local attorneys in Utah and Idaho respectively, have been made general attorneys in those territories.

FORAKER WAS CORNERED. The Ruined Ohio Politician Trying to Justify Himself.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 4.-Gov. Foraker gave out to-day for publication the entire correspondence between himself and R. G. Wood, of Cincinnati, in regard to the ballot box contract forgery, which figured in the late campaign. The correspondence was brought out by an article published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, intimating that Wood had made a confession which would, when made public, implicate some men high in the party and authority. The article was so construed as to leave little doubt that Gov. Foraker was the one referred to. In a telegram the governor sent the Enquirer he states he has been ready at all times to furnish any information which he possessed in regard to the matter, and saying he was entirely innocent of the imputation which was sought to be cast upon him.

Trunks Full of Diamonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.- The sheriff to-day made an important seizure in connection with the failure of Stern & Stern. He seized some heavily laden trunks which arrived from the west belonging to the firm, and which are said to contain a large amount of diamonds, watches and jewelry. These are supposed to be the trunks which Jacob Steru had in Cincinnati.